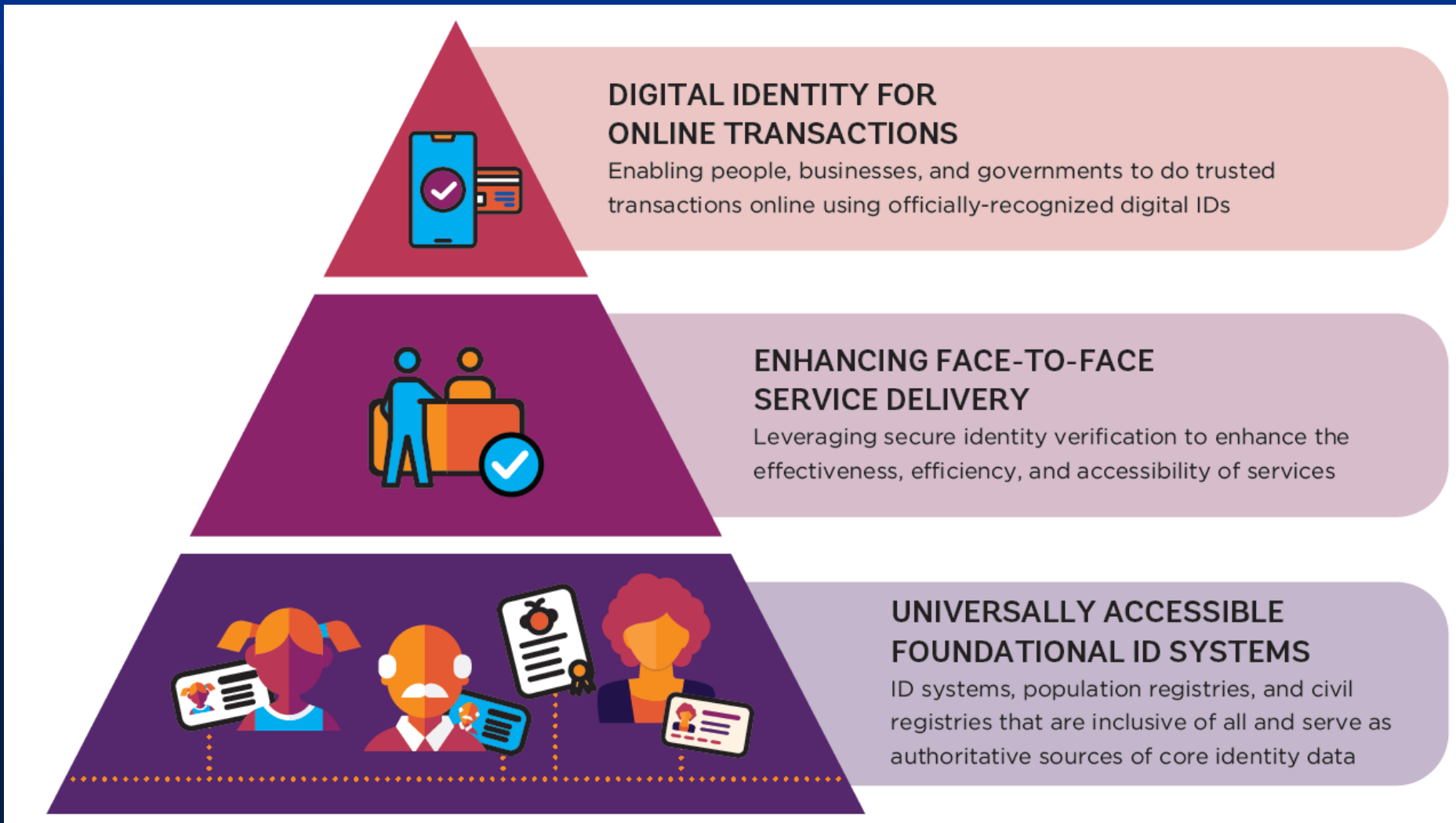


Models and Trends for Digital Identity

What do we mean
by **digital identity**
and **digital**
identification ?



Evolving needs & capabilities



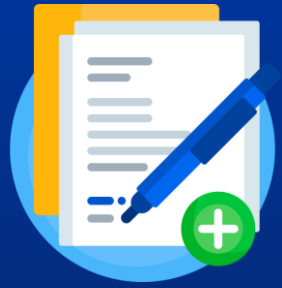
Digital ID capabilities

– *a global snapshot*



90%+

countries use a digital
database



65%

countries with digital
verification or
authentication for **in-
person transactions**

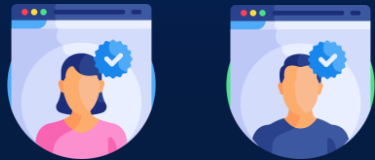


Unpacking digital verification and authentication

Verification vs. authentication



Verifying certain attributes



Ensuring that a person is the "true" owner of an identity or credential



Types of credentials & authentication factors

- What you are (e.g., biometrics)
- What you have (e.g., a card, mobile phone app)
- What you know (e.g., PIN, password)



Managing the data

- Locally vs. remotely stored
- Volume of data shared
- Logging & transparency



Access & use by service providers

- Public sector vs. private sector
- Number of service providers authorized to verify / authenticate
- Volume of transactions

...and more....

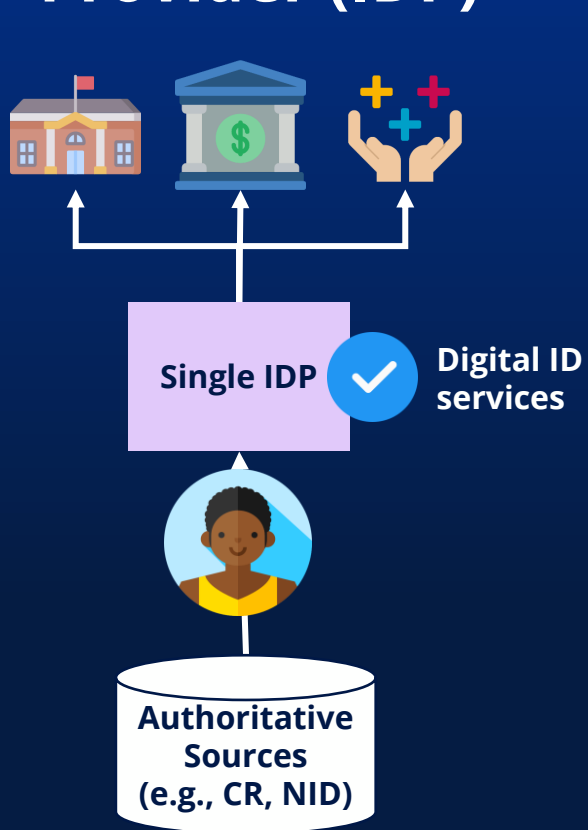
35%

countries with digital
identity solution for
online transactions

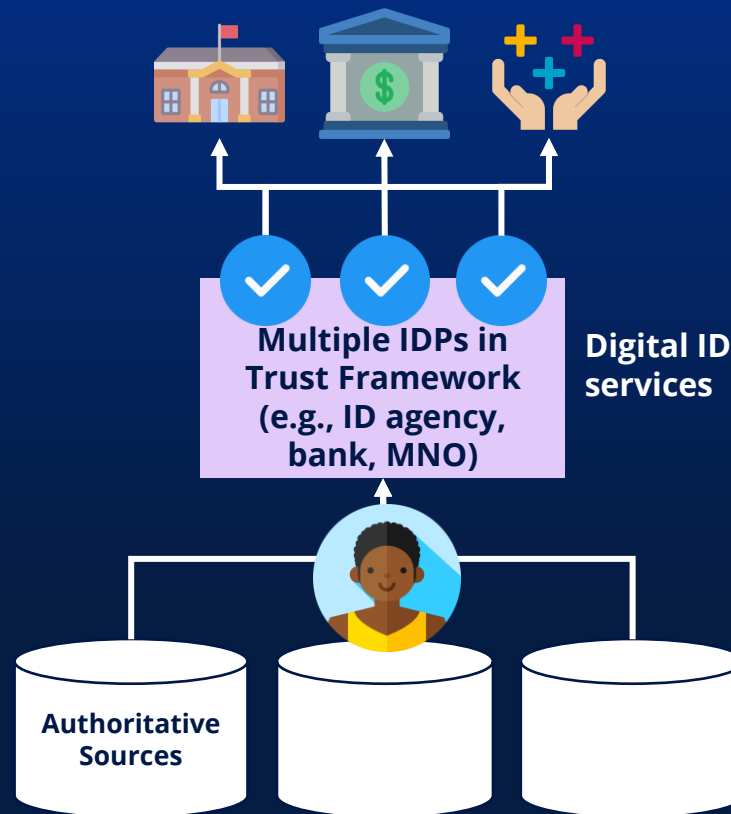


Different digital ID architectures

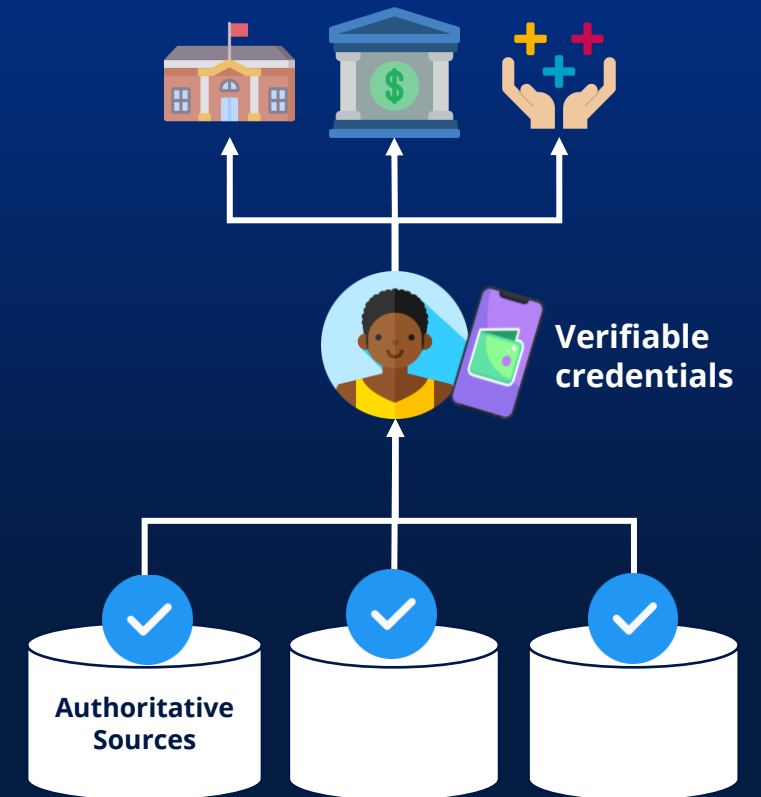
Single Identity Provider (IDP)



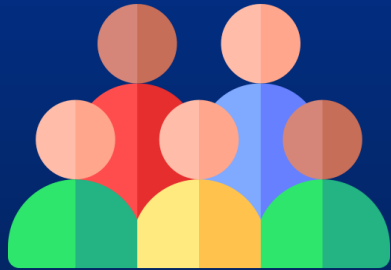
Federated



Decentralized wallets



Need to mitigate risks & harms



Digitalization should not become a source of **exclusion** – think engagement, choice, and grievance redress



Protect **data** and people's **privacy** through appropriate legal and institutional frameworks, privacy-enhancing technologies and security controls

Going forward...

- Continued innovation in authentication factors
- Greater contextualization and choice in authentication
- De-coupling of roles and functions along the identity lifecycle
- From identity 'as a bundle' to attributes leveraging different sources
- The individual at the center of data sharing



The DPI approach



Thank you!

For more, please visit our site:
<https://id4d.worldbank.org/>



It's time for...

